

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Hero of Italy Welcomed by the Directory.

OTHER CAMPAIGNS PROJECTED.

Invasion of England Appears Doubtful, and He turns His Eyes on the East—Battle of the Pyramids and Rout of the Mamelukes. EGYPT RULED BY THE FRENCH.

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XL.—CONQUEST OF EGYPT.
Bonaparte returned to Paris on the 6th of December, 1797. His coming was heralded. The democratic Directory must receive him in the name of the people; but the act of hero-worship was embarrassing. The people of Paris must have a spectacle; and the Jacobin administration must glorify the hero of Italy. Arrangements were made at the Luxembourg Palace for a reception—first of many such—to the child of the Republic.

The court of the palace was splendidly decorated; and the elite gathered for the welcome. The occasion was not without its poet to Napoleon. He must bear himself like a true demagogue—beginning to be idolized. Symbolical statues of Liberty, Equality, and Peace were set up in the hall where hung the memorial banner commemorating the victories and spoils of the Italian campaign. There, too, was placed an altar of the Fatherland. Beautiful women thronged the galleries. The Directory sat to receive the conqueror. Talleyrand introduced the young general to the assembly. The statesman's speech was long, flattering and caustical. To one paragraph was added this significant clause: "Far from apprehending anything from his (Napoleon's) ambition, I believe that we shall one day be obliged to solicit him to tear himself from the pleasures of studious retirement. All France will be free; but perhaps he never will; such is his destiny." Barras, president of the Directory, also spoke. Napoleon bore himself with great modesty, pronouncing a brief speech of congratulations on the improved condition of France.

The reference to studious retirement in Talleyrand's address was not bad. It was allusion to Bonaparte's election to membership in the National



BATTLE OF THE PYRAMIDS.
Institute of France. This was an honor of which he was very proud. In accepting the distinction, he said, referring to the members of the Institute, "I feel assured that before I can be their equal I must be their scholar. True conquests—the only ones which leave no regret behind them—are those which are made over ignorance. The most honorable occupation for nations is the contributing to the extension of human knowledge. The true power of the French Republic should henceforth be made to consist in not allowing a single new idea to exist without making it a part of its property." For some time after this, Napoleon was wont to sign himself, Member of the National Institute.

Such ceremonies as those attending his reception in Paris were always regarded by Bonaparte as so much mummery—quite necessary in the make-up of glory, but very cheap. Not a month elapsed before the General became restless to a degree. To Bonaparte, his secretary, he said: "Bourienne, I do not wish to remain here; there is nothing to do. They [the Directory] are unwilling to listen to anything. I see that if I linger here, I shall soon lose myself. Everything wears out here; my glory has already disappeared. This little Europe does not supply enough of it for me. I must seek it in the East, the fountain of glory. However, I wish first to make a tour along the coast, to ascertain by my own observation what may be attempted. I will take you, Lannes, and Sulikovsky with me. If the success of a descent on England appears doubtful, as I suspect it will, the Army of England shall become the Army of the East; I will go to Egypt."

Bonaparte was now made commander of the new army, which was alleged to be intended for an invasion of England. On the whole, it seems that he never seriously contemplated a descent on the English coast. He was too prudent for that. But he lent himself to the popular whim, and made as though he would invade the British Isles. The Directory, meanwhile, gave him no orders. It had already come to pass that he did much as he pleased. On the 10th of February, 1798, he set out from Paris with his secretary, his aide Sulikovsky, and General Lannes. He went to Naples, Anzio, and Brindisi, and then to Egypt, and the French entered Cairo.

Four days after the battle of the Pyramids, Napoleon wrote to his brother Joseph, saying, "Egypt is richer than any other country in the world in corn, rice, vegetables and cattle. But the people are in a state of utter barbarism. We can not procure money, even to pay the troops. I may be in France in two months. Engage for me a country-house near Paris or in Burgundy, where I mean to pass the winter." To this was added a list of things necessary to be sent out from France.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

"Is a molehill. There have never been great empires and revolutions except in the East, where there are 600,000,000 men." The Directory readily assented to his wishes. It is in evidence that that body was more than willing to have the ambitious commander out of Europe.

On the 13th of April, 1798, Napoleon was appointed General-in-Chief of the Army of the East. Virtually he was to go where he would, and accomplish what he could. The matter once determined, he brought everything to a halt with the greatest rapidity. He made Toulon the rendezvous for his army and fleet. He gathered to his standard a retinue of the learned, mostly members of the Institute. He would disseminate the civilization of the West in the effects of the East. En route, he would conquer Malta, still nominally under the dominion of the Knights. That done, he would embark at Alexandria, overthrow the dominion of the Mameluke boys, and conquer and colonize the land of the Pharaohs. Admiral Bruys was called to the command of the fleet. Napoleon ordered his equipment to be prepared as for a conqueror, a governor, a man of letters.

The Egyptian expedition sailed from Toulon on the 19th of May. The General's ship was the Orient. On the 10th of June, the squadron came to Malta, and that place, with its strong defenses, was—partly by intrigue and partly by assault—taken from the Knights. The French flag was raised over the fortress, and many of the Knights joined the expedition. Meanwhile, an English fleet, under command of Nelson, passed the French flotilla without discovering it; sailed on to Alexandria; passed there, and then turned to the northeast, believing that Bruys had made for the coast of Syria.

All this insured to the advantage of the French. Napoleon was able to reach Alexandria without attack. On the 1st of July the column of Septimus Severus, rising in the distance, caught the sight of the French commander, and gave token of a safe arrival. The army was hastily debarked; but not sufficient care was taken to put the French fleet in a defensible position. Without a moment's delay, the city was assailed by the invader, and after some desultory fighting was captured. The conqueror of Italy easily made himself master of the city which Alexander had founded as the capital of the world.

But all Egypt was not to be so easily taken. Bonaparte proclaimed his mission as that of liberator and pacificator. The Turks and Mamelukes should be expelled; but the people of Egypt should otherwise have peace. The nation should be raised from the dust. New institutions should be founded; but the old institutions, and in particular the Mohammedan religion, should be respected. "Extend to the ceremonies prescribed by the Koran," said the General to his soldiers, "and to the mosques the same toleration which you have shown to the synagogues—to the religion of Moses and of Jesus Christ."

For six days Bonaparte had his headquarters in Alexandria. He then removed to the house of the sheik of Damour, and there organized his expedition up the Nile. A flotilla was ordered to ascend the river, while the army marched up the left bank. By a strong wind from the north the boats were driven ahead, and the land forces were obliged to advance without naval support. On the 14th of July, the Mamelukes, who, falling back from Alexandria, had been organized into an army under Murad Bey, made stand at the village of Ghazieh, and were forced from that position by the French; but the action was not decisive. Meanwhile, the flotilla was assailed by the enemy from both banks of the Nile. The Mamelukes mounted small cannon on camels, and inflicted not a little loss on the Europeans. The French boats, separated from the army, were galled by these attacks. On the 23rd of July, a junction was effected, but not until a great battle had decided the campaign.

The conflict occurred on the plain within sight of the pyramids of Gizeh. It was perhaps the most picturesque battle of modern times. The French army was drawn up in squares, on the Egyptian sands. The artillery was planted at the angles of the squares. The commanders were Generals Desaix, Kleber, Berthier, and Menou—under the eye of the General-in-Chief. The plains round about were covered with heavy masses of Mameluke horsemen. Bonaparte addressed his soldiers after his manner, in a sort of Pindaric apostrophe. He called their attention to the setting of the scene, and reminded them that from the summit of Khefn's pyramid forty centuries were looking down upon them. The battle was bloody and decisive. The Mamelukes were overwhelmed by thousands. The officers on the French flotilla, descending the river on the next day, saw on the bank literal heaps of the Mameluke dead which the rising Nile was gathering and bearing out to sea. Murad Bey fled to Upper Egypt, and the French entered Cairo.

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The purpose of the General to return to France, but to leave an army of occupation in Egypt, is sufficiently shown in these orders, in which the comedy of war is grotesquely figured on the background of steamship.

Blood Poison

After Approach of Death, New Life by Taking Hood's.



Mr. Wm. E. Greenholts, Baltimore, Md.

"For four years I was in intense suffering with an abscess on my thigh. It discharged freely and several times.

Pieces of Bone Came Out.
Last February I had to take my bed for four weeks, and then I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I soon got on my feet, but was very weak and went to the Maryland University hospital, where they said my trouble was chronic blood poisoning and gave me little hope. I returned home and continued taking Hood's. I have used six bottles and the abscess has entirely disappeared, and I have been in fine health ever since.

Weight Gain.
I know it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I should be in my grave. I have gained weight from 147 a year ago to 170 pounds to-day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla for It All.
I praise Hood's Sarsaparilla for it all. Wm. E. Greenholts, 1812 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills cure liver illa, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

THE CATTLE CONTROVERSY.

Attempts of Shippers to Crowd Yankee Beef Out of the London Market.

There are some pretty shrewd men among those interested in the Canadian cattle trade, as is shown by their latest move. They are seeking, and with a prospect of success, to change the dispute between the Chicago and New York shippers of meat and the London butchers and importers from its present position of a mere quarrel as to trade customs into a vast American conspiracy to get the control of the entire meat business of this city, with the ultimate design of enormously increasing the cost of food to the poor consumer. "Let us oppose this iniquitous Yankee plot," says a benevolent Canadian cattle agent, "by affording our colonial brethren facilities for sending their nice open into our markets and selling them on reasonable terms. By doing that you get cheap meat and defeat foreign will at the same time."

This view is actually being forced upon the attention of the board of agriculture, and American shippers had better understand that the pressure is really influential. Of course the bogey of pleuro-pneumonia has been raised, but this is to be laid in an artificial manner. The board of agriculture ought to remove the existing prohibition of the importation of live Canadian cattle because the disease exists in Canada, and they decline to run the risk of bringing it into this country and then having to stamp it out at vast expense. "But," say the Canadians, "we still deny the existence of the disease. But, admitting that there is some risk, we are prepared to take all of it. Admit our cattle, and if you should be able to trace a single case of the outbreak of the disease to one of our beasts we will guarantee to defray the entire cost of stamping it out."

That is the scheme now under consideration. It remains to be seen whether it will tempt the board of agriculture. The probabilities are that its very novelty will induce the board to refuse to have anything to do with it, because, as a rule, newness is on the face of it a distinct disqualification to anything submitted to any British government department.—London Letter.

HYPNOTISM ON TRIAL.

The Subject Did Not Respond When Light and Hearing Were Cut Off.

Some experiments in hypnotism which Dr. Luyt, the French physician, was recently permitted to try before the Societe de Biologie in Paris have raised a doubt as to the genuineness of the new science. Dr. Luyt is a confirmed hypnotist and has made many experiments.

When the time for the public experiments before the French society came, Dr. Luyt had a subject who had lost the little finger of his left hand. The man was put in a trance, and then this hand was spread out on a table. Dr. Luyt took a pin and stuck it in the table at the place where the missing finger would have been. He repeated the experiment several times, using pins, needles and knives, and each time the patient pulled away his hand and groined, as though in pain. Just as long as Dr. Luyt had the man in hand the experiments were highly successful. Some of the other physicians present objected to his announcing just what he was going to do before each experiment. Dr. Luyt turned the patient over to them.

They laid his hand under the table, held a newspaper in front of his face so that he could not see what was being done and then made several jabs with a steel pen at the spot where the little finger should be. Each time the patient groined and pulled his hand away. Then one of the physicians argued that if the patient was shamming it would be easy enough for him to know just when the pen was stuck in the table, as the scratching noise it made was distinctly audible.

So it was quietly agreed to simply put the pen within a fraction of an inch of the table. This was done, the newspaper still being held before the man's eyes, and he never made a move. Not a groan nor an attempt to pull the hand away followed the experiment.

Dr. Luyt was amazed, but attempted no explanation.—Paris Letter.

Obituary notices and resolutions of respect inserted at 5 cents a line. Parties sending in these notices will please bear this in mind.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CAPTAIN HINKEY DEFENDED.

Ex-Judge Howland Attacks His Critics at the Yale Alumni Dinner.

The Yale alumni of New York City held their annual love feast and glorification meeting at Sherry's the other night with the usual accompaniment of college yells and music, followed by talks on various subjects. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, the president of the association, had some things to say in defense of Captain Hinkey of the football team after he had tickled his audience by telling how few vacant places of public trust Yale alumni had left for other men. Referring to football, he said:

"Wellington said the football fields of England gave them the victory at Waterloo, and although I would approach an editor who takes a different view in a deferential attitude and beg his pardon for differing from him, I should say that whatever makes a man strong, active, quick witted, temperate and well disciplined is of inestimable value to him in after life, and this is what the well regulated game of football does. Yale has been a great school of instruction in it for the past 15 years."

"It is difficult to restrain within the bounds of moderation the feeling of indignation at the treatment by certain newspapers during the past season of the Yale team, one of the best that has ever been on the field, and its captain, who has never been outclassed by a player of any college or any time. The flings and taunts at them for not following the advice of self constituted mentors as to with whom and where they should play were incessant. Misrepresentation of their actions and motives were of daily occurrence. Their work was belittled and their pretensions ridiculed."

"Whatever may have been the reason, whether a conspiracy to punish him for his natural reserve or partisan prejudice, there was nothing charged against him that equaled the 'kneeing' that these newspapers have given him, but the whole body of Yale men, who know him, resent the accusations, assure him that they respect him for his hand, his ginger, his sagacity and his skill as a player and for his qualities as a man and say to his critics, who assert that they aim to tell the truth, that they are very bad shots."

"The Yale men have never fought over in the newspapers their football games, nor have their friends. They have left it to others in every case, especially the game at Springfield. One happy result of the controversy is probable—that another game will never be played in New York, but all of them on the college grounds."

President Dwight said among other things, in referring to the changes that have taken place in college life: "People say that the present generation of college men is extravagant. Things are not going so badly as some people imagine. The conditions have changed. The lives of our sons are not limited in many of the ways that we were. The class which graduated 20 years ago spent on the average a little more than the class that graduated last summer. I rejoice that my children are not going to pass through what I did. The improvement of manners and the development of gentlemanly character among college students has been going on."

BUILDING GUNS MORE CHEAPLY.

A Swede's Plan for Giving a Twist to Balls From a Smooth Bore.

The very heavy cost of modern guns is largely due to the time and labor which are necessarily expended upon the operation of rifling them. The material itself is relatively cheap, and a rifled gun, besides being much more accurate in other things being equal, more short lived than smoothbores. It is almost impossible to make the gun and the projectile that the soft driving bands of the latter shall, at the moment of discharge, accurately fit into the grooves and lands of the bore and allow no gases to pass ahead. When these gases do pass ahead of the projectile, they score and damage the interior of the gun, and where the new powders are used and the gases of combustion attain an enormous degree of heat the process of deterioration, especially in weapons of large caliber, is often very rapid.

A Swedish engineer, W. T. Unga, has devised a method whereby he hopes to save not only the cost of rifling, but also the interior wear and tear for which rifling is responsible. He proposes to construct all guns with smoothbores and to fit the projectiles with gas checks, which shall render it practically impossible for any gases to rush past them. In order to convey to the projectile an axially rotary motion, such as is at present conveyed to it by the action of the rifling, he has invented a mechanical arrangement which, at the instant of firing, gives to the gun itself the rotary motion. This may be either constant or increased. He has satisfied himself that the effect upon the projectile is exactly the same as is produced by the constant or increasing twist of an ordinary rifled gun, and he is of opinion that the adoption of his system, while giving equal or even improved accuracy of fire, will reduce the cost of heavy guns by one-half and add enormously to their endurance.—Chicago Herald.

Watches in the House.

Tom Reed has the finest watch in the house. It never varies more than two or three seconds a week. It is not especially costly, but it is a wonder for accuracy, and the ex-speaker never has the slightest trouble with it. There is a chronometer in the house lobby which is connected with the meteorological apparatus, and the members who happen to have fairly good timepieces set their watches by it every day. Reed's is easy at the head of the list, but Dingley, Turner of Georgia and Russell of Connecticut come close behind.—Washington Letter.

A Household Treasure.
D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough Remedy that he has used in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested.

Trial bottle free at A. R. Fisher's drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Room for a Few More.

It is common thing these days to find men of ability and experience say that monopoly has crushed out competition in every occupation, and that we are suffering from an over production of everything.

This is by no means true. Take, for instance, two occupations, those of an author and a book agent—callings which are supposed to be overcrowded—and it can be proved that even in these unpromising fields there is room for their labors.

Only two years ago Mr. W. H. Harvey was a poor man editing a little weekly in Chicago, and hardly able to make both ends meet. A southerner and an ex-confederate, it was a difficult matter for him to make his way without capital and influence. One day he gave to the world a little book called "Coin's Financial School," and it made his fortune. His profits now range from \$750 to \$1,000 a day and he is overwhelmed with business. How is it that he has made money out of a financial book when thousands of such books in the past have not paid the cost of publication? Simply because he is the right man in the right place. He wrote the book that was needed just when it was most wanted and did his work better than any of his competitors.

Now, take the book agent's business. Thousands of agents are barely making a living, and yet we know of a man who recently went into a well worked field with a first-class book and his profits now average \$500 a week. He selected the right book, and he is the right man to handle it.

If superior men can take up these apparently exhausted lines of business and succeed so well it is reasonable to assume that in every other field of human enterprise there is room for the right men. The thing for our ambitious young men to do is to select some line of work and become experts in it. Then they will leave the common herd behind them and win the golden prizes.

But men should try to get into trades and professions for which they are especially fitted. Round pegs in square holes and square pegs in round holes will never become masters of the situation. In a word, they will not fit their environment.

In the near future, and right here in the south, there will be the most dazzling money-making opportunities ever known. But they will not be for drones and incompetent workers. They will be utilized by the men who can think, write, talk and work better than their competitors, and such men, with no capital beyond their brains and hands, will be in the coming generations, as in the past leap to the front. It is all nonsense to say that in this country there is no longer any room for talent and enterprise and no business opportunities for anybody except monopolies and capitalists.—Atlanta Constitution.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. R. Fisher

HAZEL DELL.

People are about done planting corn in this vicinity.
Misses Emma Seaton and Hattie Beachamp spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mrs. Laura Compton near Garfield.

Mrs. Walls, who has been sick, is much improved.
Misses Odell Dowell and Blanche Grant were the guests of Miss Sallie Lonnie Braham Tuesday evening.

Prayer-meeting at Hazel Dell every Sunday morning at half-past ten o'clock.
Madam rumor reports a wedding here in the near future.
Mr. Tom Cox attended church at Hazel Dell Sunday.

Great damage is being done by cutworms to crops in this section.

The fishing party at the Falls was largely attended, and all seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

Simply a Cutworm Story.

Cutworm stories are in order and Joe Fuqua is responsible for the latest one. A neighbor of his, so Joe avers, was much troubled by the ravages of the pests. They devoured every green thing on his farm and he thought he would make a test of their teeth, so he painted a ten-penny nail green and stuck in the ground. Two hours afterward he examined the nail and the cutworms had eaten it in two. Joe says his neighbor avers this story is true, but he will not vouch for it himself. This is quite as good as the story about the cutworm eating Squire Bill Russell's horse's tail off, but the Squire says that is now barred by limitation.—Owensboro Messenger.

Constipation & Biliousness

Sick-headache, Pains in the back, Sallow complexion, Loss of appetite and Exhaustion.

There is only one cure, which is

RAMON'S LIVER PILLS

One Pink Pill touches the liver and removes the bile.

One Tonic Pellet nightly, acts as a gentle laxative in keeping the bowels open, restores the digestive organs; tones up the nervous system and makes new rich blood. Complete treatment, two medicines, one price, 35c.

Treatise and sample free at any store. BROWN MFG. CO., New York.

Who can say

how much influence the Waverley had on the general list prices of 95?
WHO CAN SAY that it had not been for the Waverley, all high grades would have remained at 85¢?
WHO CAN SAY whether or not the old time high grade makers would have said, "We believe the time has come for the last great cut?"
WHO CAN SAY they were not influenced by the fact that in hundreds of cities of the United States where old line wheels once held sway, the Waverley is now sold ten to their advantage?

WHO CAN SAY that the Waverley of '94 has not been the equal in every respect to any bicycle sold on the American market, regardless of price, or the name of the maker.
WHO CAN SAY that the '95 model Waverley is not the highest of all high grade bicycles?

WHO CAN SAY that they would not rather buy the product of the leaders, ride the product of leaders, sell and guarantee the product of leaders who are striving at all times to give their patrons the greatest value for their money, without waiting to be forced down by deadly competition?

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A WHEEL OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE, BUY NOTHING BUT THE WAVERLEY, BUILT AND GUARANTEED BY THE INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

HOOK, MILLER & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS, HARDINSBURG, KY.

LIGHT RUNNING PLANO

STORED POWER Furnished by the "Plano" Fly Wheel, is the greatest improvement ever made in Self-Starting Harvesters.



THE PLANO LEADS BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

THE FLY WHEEL Gives it steady motion in tangled grain, and on rough, uneven ground, causes it to run lightly over soft places, makes it run more easily, and binds a harrow after the team stops.

More Jones Steel Headers Sold in '94 than all others combined.

You should see the JONES CHAIN MOWER before you buy. Simplest, longest lived and lightest draft mower in the world. Never out of repair. No gears to wear out, no friction, no noise, nothing to make the farmer's horse sweat the great Ferris wheel. This proves its strength. Bicycles are Chain Drive. Why? Light draft!

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The Plano Mfg. Co., Manufacturers, West Pullman, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE BY

CHAS. R. ANDERSON,

GUSTON, MEADE COUNTY, KY.

GARRETT.

Several people have quit planting corn on account of the cut-worms.

D. S. Roberts and Wilber Willet were here Friday evening on their wheels.

Mrs. Darneal, daughter Eddie and son Louis, spent Thursday here the guests of Mrs. Buckler and family.

Dr. Miles, wife and baby spent last Sunday with Will Sipes and family.

Casper Funk, of Garrettsville, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. Mammie Ricketts and children spent a few days this week with her mother, Mrs. Crutcher.

Health is Economy.

A well man can do as much work as two men who are "under the weather," and do it better. A box of Ripans Tabules in the office will save hired help.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box.

LOUISVILLE MARKET REPORTS

Correctly weekly by Humphrey & Lauffer, Produce Commission Merchants, 235 Second St., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Shippers should mark all packages plainly, with shipper's name and post-office address.

BUTTER.

Choice, country..... 10 @ 12
Medium..... 8 @ 8
Creamery..... 20
Eggs..... 11 @

BEANS.

Michigan, hand picked..... 22 1/2
Indiana-Navy..... 1 75 to 2 00
Old or Common and colored..... 1 00 to 1 25

PEAS.

Prime, white gose..... 35 @ 38
Mixed..... 25 @ 30
Old..... 15 @ 20
No. 1, duck..... 25 @ 30

GRAPES.

Green, good..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Dark, good..... 7 @ 7 1/2
Dry, good..... 3 @ 4
Cheap skins..... 2 @ 3

POULTRY.

Hens per lb..... 7 @ 7 1/2
Ducks..... 7 @ 7 1/2
Turkeys alive..... 6 @ 9
Turkeys dressed..... 10 @ 10

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES.

Apples, choice bright quarters..... 2 1/2 @ 3
Apples, average..... 1 1/2 @ 2
Apples, old..... 1 @ 1 1/2
Peaches, new..... 4 @ 5
Peaches, old..... 3 @ 4

WOOL.

Tab-washed..... 21 @ 21 1/2
Grease, good..... 15 @ 16
Grease, coarse..... 13 @ 15
Merino..... 10 @ 12
Barry and..... 8 @ 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tallow..... 4 @ 4 1/2
Rosin..... 3 @ 3 1/2
Sorghum Molasses..... 30 @ 35

HAY, GRAIN, FEED.